Governor Seymour on Nationil Af-The Legislature of New York assembled on

the 5th inst. In his annual message to that body, Governor SEYMOUR makes the following comments upon mational affairs, in which he expresses his views upon the important events which have transpired during the past year.

"The past year has been crowded with events. both civil and military, of the greatest interest. The establishment of a national bank system. the issue of enormous amounts of paper money; which is made a legal tender; the adoption of a law for coerced military service; the set indemnilsing and shielding officials charged with offenses against the persons and property of citizens, the suspension of the writ of habous corpus in peaceful and loyal communities, are measures which go far toward destroying the rights of States and bentralizing all power at the National Capital

"The executive and military officials assume to declare martial law and to arrest citizens where the courts are in undisturbed operation, to try them by military tribunals, and to impose punishments unknown to the customs of our country; to administer arbitrary test onthe; to interfere with the freedom of the press and with State and local elections by military decrees, and the display of armed power. "The President claims the right to do acts be-

rond the civil jurisdiction and beyond the legis lative power of Congress, by virtue of his position as Commander in Chief. In this asumption he is austained by both branches of Congress, and by a large share of the people of the country. The proceedings of Congress and the action of the Executive and military officials have wrought a revolution. The civil power, the laws of States and the decisions of the Judiary have been made subordinate to military authority. At this time, then, we are living under a military government, which claims that its highest prerogatives spring from martial law and military necessities. . These acts have been sustained by the army and acquiesced in by the people. This revolution, if permanently accepted, must be recognized as an overthrow of established and cherished principles of government Hereafter it will force itself up on the American people, who will then see and feel its nature and results. To their decision in calmer hours, this subject must be referred

"If these measures of military, politic d and findicial consolidation break down, their failure will show the wisdom of the Constitution in thholding from the general government powers it cannot exercise wisely and well; and it will establish the rights of States upon a basis firm and undisputed, and will make the general government strong by confining it to jurisdiction. In the end we shall return to principles from which we have been drifting

"In the meanwhile, we are threatened with other calamities which demand our immediate attention The rights of the people and the restraints of the Constitution can be resserted whenever the public shall demand their restoration, but it is beyond the popular will to rescue us from the calamities of national bankruptcy or national rule, when these have betalled us. The progress of events has brought us to a point where we are compelled to contemplate these calamities and to consider how they may be While it is a duty to state plainly my views

about public affairs, I shall do so in no spirit of controversy or of disrespect for the opinions of those who differ from me. The questions of the day are beyond the grasp of any mind to comthein from different stand-points, and we reach conflicting conclusions. None but the ignorant, the bigoted or the designing will make these dif ferences of views occasions for reproach or contumely.. The times demand outspoken discusstons. When we see good and earnest men, under the influence of some absorbing sentiment over looking the great principles of good government trampling upon usages and proceedures which have grown up with the history of liberty in the civilized world, we are warned that none of us can claim to be above the influence of passions or of predjudices. While I do not agree with those on the one hand who insist upon an uncon ditional peace, or with those upon the other extreme who would use only unqualified force in putting down this rebellion, I demand for them what I ask for those who concur in the views which I present, a fair, dispassionate and respect ful hearing. Let not the perils of our country be increased by bigotry, by partizan passions, or by an unwittingness to allow opinious to be uttered in forms and modes in accordance with the usages of our people and the spirit of our laws Two antagonistic theories are now before the American people for bringing to an end the de structive contest in which we are engaged. The first is that contained in the resolution adopted by Congress and approved by the President at an early day, and upon the faith of which the people of this country, without distinction of party, have furni hed more than one million of men to our armies and vast contributions to the treasure of

This resolution consecrated the energies of war and the policy of government to the restoration of the Union, the support of our Constitution. It was a selemn appeal to the civilized world, that the objects thus clearly set forth justified a war which not only concerned the American people, but which also disturbed the commerce and in dustry of all pations. The opposite theory prevents the return of the

revolved States upon the condition of laying down their arms; it denies them a political existence which entities them to come back upon any terms; it holds that S ates in the revolted section of the country must be "re established;" that the States hereafter made may or may not hold names or boan laries of the Stateathus destroyed. although "it is suggested as not improper" that these names and boundaries, &c , should be

The war, therefore, is not to be brought to an end by the submission of these States to the Constitution and their return to the Union, but it must be prolonged until the South is subjugated to the acceptance, not of its duties under the Constitution, but of such terms as may be diet sted. Until States are thus "re established," it is held that there are no political or anizations which can bring back the people to their allegiance; that if the nine States spoken of it the proclamation of the President, should lay down their arms, and should return to the performance of their duties, they would not be recognized nor received. This theory designs a sweeping revolution in the section of our country now in rebellion, and the creation of a new political system by virtue of executive decrees Is this calculated to stop the waste of blood

and treasure? If the South is revolutionize'. its property devasted, its industry broken up and destroyed, will this ben fit the North? Those who urge the restoration of the Union

and the preservation of our Constitution, contend that in addition to upholding our armies and our navies, every measure of wise state-menship, and conciliatory policy shall be a lopted to bring this war to a successful close.

Only the ends for which this war was begun should be sought; because they are the most

exerte.

A demand is made that the people of the South other way can we save sur Union. garding the war as directed against armed re- full of disaster and ruin belilion, it is to be waged against people, property population within the limits of certain States, are devastated by ei il war

purged by presidential clemency South are not to save us from the cost of war gaged in this bloody war, "that it was not waged it be claimed as a success that out of 125,000 such tales. The defences of Richmond are as speed, safety and comf rt of trains equal to the best The plan for the future government of the sece- in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of drafted men we secure but 6,000 men who were strong as the defences of Washington, and the

to be supported in the exercise of power by the the war ought to cease."

arms and treasure of the North. There will be no motion on their part to draw the remaining population into the support of the governments thus created. There will be every inducement of power, of gold, and of ambition to perpetuate the National Administration to continue this system

government, so utterly at variance with a representative policy. Is not this the same mistaken theory upon which other nations have tried tice of the Congressional Convention in the Satto govern their dependencies? Has complete subjugation for centuries produced the quiet, the obedience to law, the order, the security to life PELT, of Shelby county, was one of the continand property, the kindly feelings, or the mutual gent delegates. Hon W H Jassings of Shelby, contributions to prosperity which belong to real Governments thus formed would represent not the interests of their citizens hat the wills and

interests of the power that creates and sustains them. The nine States thus controlled would balance in the House of Representatives in the on the 8th inst and was organized by the appaintchoice of President, and at all times in the Sen- ment of Hon. FROMAS R. Conn., of Lawrence diana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Kentucky, and Wisconsin, with a united population of 16,533 .-383; which is more than one-half of that of our taries. WILLIAM McCune, of Bartholomew, the proclamation for the price of power would not only govern the State made by Executive decrees, but they would also govern the North people, it is still more unjust towards the North. the Senate of the United States the power of New York. Less than 70,000 voters in the nine States named in the President's Proclamation

of Eastern and Western Virginia, a system of monious, and the best of feeling prevailed. rotten boroughs which would govern the Union and destroy the representative nature of our gov ernment This in connection with existing ine Tron -The Democracy of this district met in qualities in State representation, would be a dan | convention on the 8th inst at Lafayette. Hongerous invasion of the rights of a majority of the J. C. Appregare, of Delphi, was elected Presi-American people. It would enable an Adminis

tration to perpetuate its power. It is a fact full of significance that every meas- Secretaries into one against property and personal rights at the South, has been accompanied by claims to

and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus roll, as alternates. at the North; the confiscation of private property in the secoding States, and the arbitrary arrests, organizations at the South, and the armed interference of government in local elections have

been contemportneous events. ground that they were necessary to save the WARD. All the counties in the district were national existence. We now find that new and of triumph than were claimed as a necessity in party and the country

days of disaster and danger. The doctrine of southern disorganization and and of national ruin; it is a measure for lasting military despotism over one third of our country, which will be the basis for military despotism over the whole land. It does not contemplate the return of our soldiers to their families, or Tios .- The Democracy of this District assembled relief from the cost and sacrifices of war. It in convention at Terre Haute, on the 8th instant. industry. Is will open a wide and lasting field for Jos. H. BLAKE of Vigo, and SAMUEL R. HAMILL peculation and fraud. It tends to perpetuate of Sullivan were appointed secretaries. Every power by making and usmaking States as the county in the district was represented. Honwill give dangerous allies to invaders of our soil, district

It this war is to make a social revolution and structural changes in great States, we have seen only its beginning. Such changes are the work of time If they are to be made military power, it must be exerted through long periods. Whether and M. McKEE of Putnam for contingents. white or black troops are used, the diversion from labor and the cost of war will be equally prolonged, and we have just entered upon a course of certain costs and uncertain results. No such changes as are now orged have ever in the world's history been made without struggles lasting through more than one generation of

What has government accomplished in the territories wrested from rebellion by the valor of our 'armies? Has it pacified them? Has it revived the arts of peace? Has quiet and confi dence been restored? Is commerce renewed? Are they not held as they were conquered, at the expense and treasure of Northern blood? Are not our armies wasted by holding under armed control those who, under a wise and generous policy, would have been friends? The spirit which prompts the harsh measures of subjugation has driven off many in the Border States, who, at the crisis of our country's fate, broke away from their ancient sympathies with the seceding States and clung to the Union. States which, by the elections of the people, ranged themselves upon the side of the Constitution, are not allowed the free exercise of the elective franchise. In some quarters discontent has been increased; in no place has the wisdom of the government gained

There is but one course which will save us from national ruin. We must adhere to the sol emn piedges made by our government at the outset of the war

We must seek to restore the Union and to up hold the Constitution To this end, while we put forth every exertion of material power to beat down armed rebellion, we must use every influ eace of wise statesmuship to bring back the States which now reject their constitutional obligations. We must hold forth every honorable Mr HENDRICKS, of Indiana, said: inducement to the people of the South to assume again the rights and duties of American eltizen

one can foresee the latent victories or defeats Department made a mistake in the number of cotton, each with \$200. Here, then, will be a which lie in our course, if force and force sione is cases of exemptions for physical disability. 1 clear profit of \$140,000. exerted. The past has taught us the certain cort am not prepared to discuss that question with the of war and the uncertainties of its results.

surity conceded to the South. The usages of large exemption for physical causes. According international warfare are practiced in the recog- to this report, there paid commutation money, nithm of flags and the exchange of prisoners 20,138; furnished substitutes, 10,402; failed to Is it wise to put off the end of the war, and report, 17,940; exempted from other causes. thereby continue a recognition which tends to about 32,319. Under the draft, therefore, in and in the would at large with the idea that perhaps a portion of Wisconsin, up to the first we are disunited into two distinct nationalis day of November, the government realized ties? A needlessly protracted war belomes dis about 6,000 troops who were drafted; 10,000 newly acquired "planta ions."

In their support the most varied, the most en the outset of the contest. Good faith to the bounty-the \$300 that were paid by those who larged and the most patriotic influences can be public cretitors; to all classes of citizens of were drafted.

shall swear to abide by a promamation put forth. The fearful struggle which has taught the recollection about it. with refuctance, and which is objected to be a morth and the south the caurage, the endurance Mr. Hendricks: I dare say the Senator is unjust, as it makes no distinction between the of mutual respect upon which a generous and district, perhaps, in the State of Wisconsin in guilty and the moocent. They are to take an magnanimous policy can build lasting relation- which a draft had been made prior to the 1st day of any party will subscribe, that they will uphold It our course is to be shaped by narrow and vin in part of New England, New York, Pennsylva any future proclamation relating to slavery, dictive passions, by venal purposes, or by partisan his and the District of Columbia; and this is the

We should seek, not the disorganization, but drafted, 10,000 substitutes, and perhaps 20,000 and local institutions! It is held that the whole | the picification of that section of our country who were induced to volunteer by the \$300 boun-

that we keep sacred the solemn pledge made to 1st of November resulted in securing to the ser- evacuate Richmond, and, indeed, the whole of The disorganization and destruction of the our people and the civilized world when we en- vice between 30,000 and 40,000 troops. Sir. can ded States demands the maintenance of armies conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrow in fact drafted, 10,000 substitutes, and 20,000 and a continued drain upon the persons and ing or interfering with the rights of established volunteers who were encouraged to volunteer by be strong enough to give Gen. Meade, or his sucproperty of our people. Whenever one tenth of institutions in those States, but to defend and the payment of \$300 bounty? I think that can cessor, abundant occupation. the voters of either of these States shall submit maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and not be claimed as a success. themselves to the conditions imposed, they may to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equal; But, sir, from the commencement of this war cipation and Reconstruction are hard at work on form new governments with new or old names to and rights of the several States unimpaired; every effort on the part of the Administration to plans, but they will amount to nothing There and boundaries. This inconsiderable minority is and that as soon as these objects are accomplished secure troops by appeals to the patriotism of the can be no reconstruction, except on the basis of

STATE ITEMS.

-HUGH GRAHAM, a citizen of Dearborn county, in attempting to cross the Whitewater at condition of affairs so feverable to individual Daniet Lane's Ponn, on horseback, a few days purposes. It will also be for the interest of the ago, got into deep water, fell off his horse and

-Inadvertently we stated in an editorial nourday's issue of the Sentinel, that Square VAN and B W. Coores of Hancock, are the alternates selected by the convention.

-FOURTH DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL CONTEN-TION.—The convention assembled at Columbus ate, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, In- county, as President, and W. L. Barn, of Bartholomew, and E. Culter, of Brown, as Secrewhole country. The one tenth who would accept and M. W. SHIELDS, of Jackson, were unanimously elected as delegates; and Thomas Any STRONG, of Switzerland, and EBENEZER MAN-While the plan is harsh to the body of Southern VILLE, of Brown, were elected as contingent delegates to the National Democrotic Convention. Fourteen hundred men in Florida would balance No platform was adopted or instructions given. A resolution was adopted arging the Democratic National Committee to call the National Demowould wield a power sufficient to weigh down cratic Convention in the early part of May, and that of the nine most populous States in the designating Albany, New York, as the place. We should thus have, with the nominal States | The action of the convention was entirely har-

-EIGHTH DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL CONVEN dent, and THOMAS B WARD and R. S. HASTINGS,

ure to convert the war against armed rebellion | Col. SAMUEL C. WILLSON, of Montgomery county, and Col E. F. Lucas, of Warren county, exercise military power in the loyal States of the | were selected delegates to the National Demoeratic Convention, and WILLIAM A. SANGSTER, The proclamation of emancipation at the South, of Fountain, and Hon. J. C. APPLEGATE, of Car.

A resolution was unanimously adopted recomimprisonment and banishment of the citizens of mending Hon. Jony Perrit to the State Central the loyal States; the claim to destroy political Committee for appointment as one of the State delegates to the National Convention.

Speeches were made by Hoa. John Perrit, These acts at first were justified upon the Col. SAMUEL C. WILLSON and Hon. THOMAS B. more extreme claims to arbitrary power are put fully represented, and the convention was enthuforth, when it is declared that the strength of the siastic and harmonious. No instructions were rebellion is broken and that our armies are about passed, and the delegates were left free to act as to trample out every vestige of its incendiary they might deem best for the interests of the fires. More prerogatives are asserted in the hour

WILLIAM C. VANCE, Esq., of Montgomery county, was unanimously recommended to the revolution is a doctrine of national bankruptey, State Convention for the nomination of Clerk of the Supreme Court

-SEVENTE DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL CONVEN will make an enduring drain upon our homes. Judge D. R. Eckles, of Putnam, presided, and interests of factions may dictate. It will be a ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, of Putnam, was recomnational weakness in our external relations. It mended for the appointment of Elector of the

> Hon. John G. Davis and Hon. Andy Hum-PHREYS were selected delegates to the National Convention, and Hon. S. G. Berron, of Sullivan,

-FOURTH DISTRICT CONGSESSIONAL CONVEN-TION .- The Democracy of the Fourth Congres sional District assembled in convention at Greens burg, on Friday, January 8, 1864, pursuant to the call of the Central Committee. On motion, Dr. Bowers, of Dearborn, was

chosen President, and on motion of Samuel Jones, Henry C. Hanna, of Franklin, and J. V. Bemusdaffer, of Decator, were chofen Secreta-

On motion of John DeArmond, the votes of

all counties not represented in the convention were counted as negative on all propositisns before Cortez Ewing moved that the convention adjourn until the second Tuesday in April, which

did not prevail. After ballot, the following result was announced and made unanimous, viz: Elector for the District-Burton W. Wilson, of Decatur. Contingent Elector-E. P. Ferris,

Delegates to the National Convention-Marcus Levy, of Dearborn; John S. Campbell, of Rush. Contingent Delegates-W. H. Dodd, of Ohio; James B. Faley, of Decatur.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the State Sentinel and the Democratic papers in the District. After an able speech, by special request of the convention, from De Bowers, the convention ad-HENRY J BOWERS, Pres't.

H C HANNA. J. V. BEMUSDAFFER. Secretaries.

The Conscript Question in the Sennte- 4 Democratic Senator Upon it. In the United States Senate, on the 21st inst.

Mr. President, the debate which has sprung up does not really seem to me to be upon that substitutes, and perhaps 20,000 volunteers, who

interrupt him for a moment, I think he included

nauttered opinions and decrees. No longer re- their blood and treasure in vain, and the future is shall General-that there were secured to the government under the draft 6,000 men who were ty that was paid in by the parties who were drafted atripped of all political rights until they are Faith to our armies and to our citizens demands and who did not go. Thus the draft up to the

people, by appeals to their desire to provide for ' the constitutional rights of the States.

their families before they enter the service by giving them bounties, has been a success. At least, prior to the issuance of a proclamation by the President, which I shall not now discuss there was no failure in the volunteer system. I claim that it was a success; and I may venture to say an army of volunteers is a better army than an army of conscripted men. They go freely, cheerfully, and they serve freely and cheerfully. You can hardly expect an army composed of men who are forced to go, when their interests will scarcely allow them to go, when the condition of their families will scarcely allow them to go, to be as valuable an army in the field as one made up of volunteers I claim, therefore, that the effort on the part of the government to obtain its troops volunteering has been a success, and the effort to raise troops by draft

has been a failure. What, then, is the plain duty of Congress? With these facts before us, is it not our plain duty to undertake to fill up the army by volunteering rather than by draft? I do not ask the draft law to be repealed, for I know that such a motion in this body would not prevail; but were better that it were repealed, in my judgment and that the government should pay libera bounties to the soldiers in advance of their going into the field, in order that they might well provide for their families during their absence. It is proposed to give them \$300 bounty up to the 5th of January. At the proper time I intend to move to strike out that limitation of time. I say that it ought to be the permanent policy of the government to fill up the army by volunteers and not by drafted men, and my votes upon this

subject shall be governed by that policy. Senators have criticised the course of the Administration in offering this bounty of \$300. Of course I am not going to say that the department did right in offering a bounty of \$300 beyond the amount of money received from those who paid commutation money instead of going into the service under the draft, for in that they did not act according to law; but the purpose of the Administration was right, and that purpose of the Administration Congress ought to indorse by giving liberal bounties, instead of enforcing what must be an unpopular law in the country-the

FROM WASHINGTON.

Alarming Prevalence of the Smallcessor of Mr. Bowden-Cotton Speculations in the Mississippi Valley-Richmond not yet Evacuated.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.] WASHINGTON, January 4.

The death of Senator Bowden, of Virginia, from smallpox, the narrow escape of the Presialarming prevalence of that loathsome disease in this city, have drawn the attention of those mem bers of Congress who have remained there during the holidays to the practicability of devising some means of condicating it from the capital. The cause of the wide-spread prevalence of the disease is the influx of so many thousands of negroes, of all ages, and most of them to a state of great destitution. The squalor in which they live, the filth and stench that pervade in the negro quarters, in spite of the efforts of the socalled "Freedmen's Aid Society;" and the im possibility of providing medicines, clothing, or even shelter and suitable food, for one half of the negroes that are congregated here, are the causes that have produced so great a mortality among the deluded victims of abolition philanthropy, and that have occasioned the spread of the infection even to the dwellings of the rich and great. It was perhaps necessary that some such calamity as this should befall the negroes who have been enticed here, in order that they should see on what a broken reed they have been leaning, and how powerless their pretended friends are to afford them any real aid. But the sin of depriving these poor people of their com fortable homes had, besides, to be atoucd for by those who perpetrated that great wrong on an unoffending race; and therefore it is that the infection is spreading among those who are in blind support of all the measures of the admin

Mr. Bowden, the deceased Senator, was a man of very ordinary attainments, and of no ability whatever. He was, perhaps, capable of filling with credit the office of member of a Town Council; but he was entirely unfit to act as a member of the United States Senate. He was an estimable gentleman in private life; and he gave the Union army much valuable information immediately after the battle of Williamsburg He was, I think, the only Union man in Wilhamsburg at that time! Indeed, I believe h was indebted to his intense Unionism alone-as that word is understood by the Administrationfor his sent in the Senate. His successor will probably be Hon Joseph Segar, at present one of the Representatives from Virginia. The latter gentleman was a member of the last Congress, also, and is a man of real and marked ability. His speeches, if not elequent, are replete with weighty facts and sound reasoning, and he is always listened to with great interest He is a real Union man. He is in favor of the pro-ecution of the war; but he wishes it to be prosecuted according to that mode of warfare which is in favor with Gen. McClellan, and not with the abolition of slavery in view as the chief end of the war. He is opposed to emancipation, confiscation and subjugation, and he believes that the Southern States are still in the Union, and that the Government has no right to make war on our fellow citizens merely because they live in Alabama or Georgia, or to interfere with any of the constitutional rights of the Southern States

If the doctrine thus briefly enunciated would come to be entertained by a majority of the members of Congress, there would be a fair prospect of peace and a restoration of the

Soon after Congress re assembles, the country may expect to be entertained with wonderful amendment, but upon the question which has stories about the atsempts to ruise cotton in the We have reached that point in the war for been raised between the Senator from Onio and Mississipp Valley next summer, which are to be which all have struggled and all have put forth the Chairman of the Committee on Military Al- made by parties who expect to get from the War united exections. Our armies and navles have fairs. Upon that question I desire to express the Department permission to work the abondoned won signal victories, they have done their part opinion that Congress ought to encourage vol plantations between Memphis and New Orleans with courage, skill and success . By the usage of enteering, rather than rely upon what, of neces | I have seen some of these statements, and they of the world it will be charged to the lack of dence enough in the country that the army can prove to the Administration that he is "loyal." wisdom in the cabinet and not to the want of be supplied with men by volunteering; and albravery or patriotism in the army. The great though the Seaster from Messachusetts will not abandoned plantation (and perhaps, if he finds On very advanta cons terms. We issue a WEEKLY object of victories is to bring back peace; we can admit that the draft has been a failure thus far, one not already bandoned, and in the possession now with dignity and magnatimity procfaim to he will hardly claim that it has been a success; of a Southern man, he can induce the latter to the world our wish that States which have long Out of 125,000 drafted men, there went into the abundon it) Then, with an outly of \$20,000 been identified with our history, should resssume service about 6,000; about 20,000 paid the \$300 to purchase animals, wagens, utensils, pay of netheir positions in the Union. We now shand be commutation; and 37,000 were exempled for gro laborers, and subsistence of the latter, it is fore the world a great and military power. No physical disability. The Senator says that the stated that one loval man con raise 800 bales of

lear profit of \$140,000.

Attracted by rose colored statements like these.

Attracted by rose colored statements like these. Senator He is better informed on the subject, there is no doubt that many "laval" Yankees on short notice and in the very best style. Persons to, this contest, belingerent rights are neces unquestionably, than I can be; but that is a very will be led to embrace this mode of getting right wanting would in his line are requested to give him a hirtily. Between now and spring, no doubt, the call, War Department will be nesleged by hun reds of "loyal" men from the North, all of them anxious to take charge of these cotton plantations of our deluded Southern brethren. A great many ley, and try to hire enough negroes to work their charges,

Now, it there was any prospect that the coun-Wise statesmanship can now bring this war were induced to volunteer under the policy try at large would be benefited by this operation, easily attained, most beneficial when gained, and to a close, upon the terms solemnly avowed at adopted by the Administration in paying \$300 there would be less objection to it. If, by this means, corton could be produced to any extent, and the price of that necessary article brought our country; to the world, demands that this be Mr. Howe: If the Senator will allow me to down from 80 to even 30 cents per pound, there might be some reason for looking upon the proshall be prolonged by waging it for purposes be. The triumph won by soldiers in the field should the States jeet with favor But it will not be so. None CINNATI, youd those avowed at the outset, and by making be followed up and secured by the peace making which had made up this number. I believe that out of ten of these cotton speculators will fail of demands which will excite a desperate resistance. policy of the statesmin in the Cabinet. In no up to the 1st of November no draft had been raising any crop at all. The Administration will made in any part of Wisconsin. That is my want all the able-bodied negroes for soldiers, and will take them all. It requires skill and expe North - Eastern Kentucky. rience to raise a crop of cotton, and these Yankee large share of Northern people, as make and and the resources of our people, has made a basis right. I had an impression that there was one a venturers have neither the one nor the other Then, again, the cotton growing country in our possession will be infested with gangs of gueroath to which no reputable citizen of the North ships of union, intercourse and fraternal regard of Navember. Then the draft was only enforced rillas, will be sure to destroy the crops, run off the negroes, and murder the Yankee adventucers, to the extent of their ability. All these causes, They are to submit themselves to uttered and objects, then a patriotic people have poured out showing made by the report of the Provost Mar- and some others, will conspire to prevent any extensive rusing of cotton at the South in the summer of 1864 All that is raised will be sold at the present exorbitant rates, and will go mere-

ly to enrich the Yankee speculators boast, again, that the rebels will be compelled to erain the Onio River. Virginia, in the spring. Do not believe any Confederate army in Virginia, in the spring, will

The special committees of Congress on Eman

DRY COODS.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

Will sell for fifteen days, their stock, in

CLOAKS and SHAWLS At a rejuction of at least one fourth less than Christmas Prices.

-ALSO-Nubias Hoods, Sontags, Jackets, Searfs and all Wool Goods

DECIDEDLY AT COST. Balmorals, Hoop-Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Goods, and all other Goods are marked down proportionally.

Call AT ONCE .-- Only 15 Days Sale, AT 33 WEST WASHINGTON ST. 5 Doors from Palmer House, Same Side. Jan 11-d f

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

HAHN & ROSE,

No. 11 South Meridian Street,

pox at Washington-Probable Suc. STATE SENTINEL BUILDING.

WHOL SALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES,

CIGARS

TOBACCO. &C.

We call particular attention to our fine assortment of genuine imported

LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

Also our Large Stock of OLD BOURSON WHISKY AND TOBOCCO.

All bought before the rise, which enables us to sell at the vory lowest price. We farite Desices to examine our stock before pur-

chasing class where

MAHN & ROSE.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution of Copartnership. THE PARTNERSHIP WHICH PRISTED UNDER the firm of Roose & Schmulzricta is this day disolved on account of sicones of one of the partiers. All accounts of the late firm will be settled by the remain-

CHAPLES SCHMALZERFTH. Indianapole, January, 1, 1834.

COMMISSION. NOTICE TO SHIPPERS Tallow, Lard, Bacon, Pork, Beef GENERAL WESTERN PRODUCE.

The undersigned pay their Particular Attention In the sile of the above articles, and CONSIGNALISTS SENT TO THEM WILL BE the civilized world, statesmonship must now exert sity, must be an unpopular measure to the gov present an extraordinary array of a legel facts PRO.WPTLY DISPOSED OF

Quick Returns Made ARREM ENIGHT & SONS, 32 Water Street. N. Y. City.

PAINTING.

NOTICE.

T EFT AT MY DO 1R, ON FRIDAY MORNING, JANfamiliarize the public mind in our own country New England, Pennsylvania, New York, and of them will receive of course, the desired per- RA UARY Sth, 1864, a Dun Mare and B as Sleigh, by mission, and will rush down the Mississippi Val- man a to al stranger to me. The person owning the same can have them by proving the same and paying charges. WM. KISSELL. Near West Mill.

RAILROADS.

January 1st, 1864.

SOUTHERN OHIO,

Indianapolis and Cincinnati Short-Line RAIL ROAD.

FINO TRAINS WILL LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS daily: Mail at 9 30 A. M., Express at 7.15 P. M., unning thronge to Cincinnati in advance of all other routes, connecting at Cincinnati with all the Great The Administration papers are beginning to Lastern and Southern Railroad Lines, and with Steam-Il Pfhis time 12 minutes faster than Indianapolis TFare the same as by any other Route and the

> TPAsk for tickets via "Indianapolis and Cincinnati Special Notice .- The new track into C.neinnat is complete, and passengers by this line are now landed at the "New Pearl Street Depot," near the Burnet House, about one mile nearer tae business centre of the city than any other Depot. ROBERT MEEK, Superintendent.

W. H. L. Nosis, General Ticket Agent.

A. S. Bour, Traveling Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL. FOREIGN DRY GOODS, Monday Evening, Jan. 11th, 1864, AMERICAN DRY GOODS EMMA WALLER.

Wife of Two Husbands. GRIMSHAW, BAGSHAW & BRADSHAW SCALE OF PRICES. Dress Gir le and Parquette 10 Cents. 26 and 28 West Washington St.

Private Boxes.... #4 00 If Pliox office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 12 M "Phoors open at \$47 o'clock, Curtain rives at 754

Newcomb's Winstrels!

THREE NICHTS ONLY! Friday, Saturday and Monday, January 8th, 9th and 11th.

THE GREAT GIGANTIC ORGANIZATION NEWCOMB'S MINSTRELS! NOW JUSTLY STYLED THE MAMMOTH THOUPE of the World, each member being selected for his individual talent and superior excellence. Having just concluded a series of 126 consecutive concerts in C nati, an event heretotore unknown in that city by any other similar organization, thus stamping themselves the Ne Plus Ultra of Minstreley! Doors open at 63; performance commencing at 7; Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. [an6-d5] CHAS. S. WOOD. Agent.

PRINTING PAPER, &C. TO PRINTERS!

WE HAVE ALL SIZES OF NEWS PRINTING PAPER, French Repps, 22x32, 21x36, 25x37, 25x38, 24x32,

and 27x41, COLORED POSTER PAPER. Rob Roy Plaids, CARD BOARDS, CARTS,

Bonden Chung Bunla, Ce. BOWEN, STEWART & CO., French Merinoes,

18 West Washington Street.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

United States Marshal's Sale.

In the Circuit Court of The President and Directors the United States, District of the of Indiana. November Term, 1863. Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company et. al.]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 15th day of January, A. D., 1861, between the hours of ien o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the aftermeon of said day, at the Court House in the City of Indi-anapolis, County of Marion and State of Indiana, the un dersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, is used by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auc tion and public outery, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and ex-

tending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Countles of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, to gether with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Counpany was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon, and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the per-onal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company; and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Eric, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the super structure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired or to be acquired. quired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad. now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company and all franchi es, rights and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same and any and every part thereof. The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and upon falling to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property

or the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in th The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indians; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the rior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortcage executed by said losupany on the 1st day of July 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the pay ment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to \$500,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid or the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to \$69,731 17; and also subject to the rights and claims of the Judgment re-covered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for \$37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money much by the time the circuit Court of Marion Clouks. Sucques and Circuit Circuit Courts. money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be of-fered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being re-

sponsible for any loss upon the re-offering.
DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal. WM. HENDERSON, HENDRICKS & HORD, Atty's for Com-November 18, 1863.

MEDICAL.

COUGH NO MORE STRICKLAND MELLIFLU OUS GOUGH BALSA.

THIS IS A RICH AND PECTORAL BALSAM OF THE MOST HEALING, SOFTENING, AND EXPECTORATING QUALITIES. IT IS A SAFE AND PLEASANT MEDICINE FOR

INPANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN. IT IS A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR HOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA. CONSUMPTION, | AND CROUP. IT IS THE REST AND CHEAPEST REMEDY FOR CHRONIC COUGHS, COUGHS,

NIGHT SWEATS, & SORE THROATS, Bleeding from the Lungs, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. For Sale by all Druggists, and manufactured only



MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER. DRIVATE MEDICAL ADVICE PREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. Whittier's Theory, Symptoms and Treatment Cloaks of all sizes on hand and made to order.

Chronic, N rvous, Urinary, and Sexual Diseases, free,

d cl6-dly. in a plain sealed letter ears lope, for six cents to prepay postage It is a clear delineation of all the diseases and conditions resulting from the infringement of the moral la . s. exces es, indulgences, exposteres and improdences in married and single life. Every soutence contains instruction to the afflicted, and should be read by every young person, to keep them off the shoals on which othstated to be under the control of judicious treatment, and thereby prevent inclination to one very prolific cause of disease. Nearly every case of disease can be treated without hindrance to business. Medicine sent by mail, secure from observation. Charges moderate; consultations by letter or at the office free; cures guaranteed.

Office 65 St. Charles stream between Sixth and successive of fruit found on a well improved form. one square south of Lindell Hotel, P. O. Box 2092, St. its size and position. Louis. No. Circular Letter especially for ladies, con- For terms, &c , inquire on the premises of the pretaining nothing referring to Sexual Diseases for 3 cents prietor

DRY COODS.

Hume, Lord &

Lady and Gentleman. 75 Cents.
Each additional Lady 25 Cents.
Gallery 25 Cents.
All Reserved Seats 50 Cents.
All Reserved Seats 50 Cents.

HASONIC HALL. Trade Palace.

Plain Black Silks, Rich Plaid Silks. Rich Fancy Silks, Rept. Silks.

Plain Silks and Satins Lusters, bl'k and col. Black "Gro Grain," Plain Poul de Soie,

Rich Moire Antiques, Drape de Luccas, Black Bombazines,

Figured Delaines, Sec. Sec. Flannels, all kinds and

colors. Cloths & Cassimeres, Embroideries, Balmoral Skirts. Hosiery, all kinds, Fall Cloaks & Shawls

Small Plaid Shawls, NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

HUME, LORD & CO.,

INDIANAPOLIS.

DRY COODS.

SODAYS

FOR

No. 5 East Washington Street. M. H. GOOD.

IN ORDER TO MAKE GOOM FOR SPRING STOCK.

Plain, Crimson and Plaid Shawls, Plain, Black and Rep. Silks

Colored Silks. Decided Bargains.

Rich Poplins. In all the new shades. Empress Cloth. Victoria Reps. Scotch Plates.

Brocade Lusters, Plain Lustres. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EMBROIDERIES.

Trylende Venice Checks,

Honiton, Maltese and Point Lace Collars and Sets. HOSIERY, GLOVES, SONTAGS & HOODS Heavy Linen Damasks. Plain & Colored Border Table Cloths.

Perticular attention to

PLAIN & COL'D BORDER NAPKINS. WPITE AND COLORED FLANNELS All Wool Cassimeres, Coating and Pants Stuff.

(All Grades.) Ladies' Siberian Cloaking. The Greatest Burgains of the season.
ILFA liberal deduction to the Trade. dec18-d30t

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. JOS. F. EDWARDS. BURROWS & EDWARDS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Cloak & Mantilla House, No. 18 South Illinois Street,

? POrders gotten up with great care. Children's

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM 10R SALE WELL SUITED ers have been broken to pieces. Amativen as clearly A for Dairy and Market purposes, containing 160 Office 65 St. Charles street, between Sixth and Seventh, other variety of fruit found on a well improved farm of

By DR. STRICKLAND, CINCINNATI, O.